PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1866.

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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Address to the South.--Gen. Sherman's Report.

(General Carl Schurz's report to the President on the condition of affairs in the Southern States visited by him, occupies sixteen columns of the New York *Tribune*. The following is the concluding portion of the report:

I may sum up all I have said in a few words as follows:

It is not to be denied that the mass of the southern people have been sincerely devoted to the Union, and that they submitted to the authority of the United States government with alacrity, and even enthusiasm, as soon as the war was declared at an end and the power of the national government was restored in their midst. Only in this way can the apparent paradox be explained, that the southern people, notwithstanding their secession proclivities, seem to be more than willing to return to their allegiance to the United States government, and even anxious to resume their functions as members of the national family. Contrary to the prevailing opinion at the north, the mass of the southern people do not cherish any ill will against the government on account of the war. The acts of secession, the ordinances of state conventions, the military preparations, the battles, the blockade, the destruction of property, the emancipation of the slaves, the payment of the national debt, the state governments formed under the auspices of President Johnson, the general amnesty proclamation, the oath of allegiance, the test oath for members of state legislatures, the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the action of the state legislatures upon it, the general submission to the national authority, the universal acquiescence in the results of the war, the restoration of the state governments, the re-assembling of the state legislatures, the enactment of laws to secure freedom to the negroes, the general disposition to comply with the requirements of the national government, the hopes of pardon and future favors, the anxiety to participate in the coming presidential election, the calling of conventions to alter the state constitutions, the ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the proposed repeal of the test oath for members of congress, the general tendency to restore the former practical relations between the states and the national government, the joy over the admission of Tennessee to her former position in congress, the hearty reception of returning members of congress, the amicable settlement of the difficulties between the president and congress, the quiet progress of reconstruction, the manifestations of a general desire for peace, harmony and prosperity, and the cheerful acquiescence in the national will, as proclaimed by the supreme authority of the land, are facts which have passed under the observation of almost every intelligent traveler from the north, and which have been fully reported in the public journals. They are facts of such universal notoriety that they cannot be disputed or denied. They are facts which speak trumpet-tongued for the loyalty of the southern people, and for their willingness to return to their allegiance to the United States government.

But it is equally true that the southern people are not reconciled to the abolition of slavery, and that they do not accept the situation willingly. They regard the question of slavery as settled by force of arms, and they submit to the inevitable. They are anxious to have the matter disposed of, and to be relieved from the disturbing influences of the negro question. But they do not rejoice in the destruction of slavery as a social institution. They regard the relation between master and slave, as it existed before the war, as having been in the main harmonious and mutually beneficial to both parties. They admit that the institution had its evils, and that under the changed circumstances of the country, those evils have been greatly aggravated. But they think that the system, as it was, had also its good features, which have been entirely overlooked in the North. They say that the change has been forced upon them, and that they have submitted to it in good faith, and that they intend honestly to live up to the new situation. They claim that they have a right to demand that the question of slavery be left entirely to the states, and that the general government has no right to interfere with it. They say that the states have been restored to their former position in the Union, and that they have a right to demand that they be treated as states, and that their relations to the general government be not disturbed by any new conditions. They say that the general government has no right to impose upon the states any conditions not imposed upon the other states, and that the conditions imposed upon them by the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive. They say that they have been deprived of their state governments without trial, without conviction, without process, without the privilege of appearing before their accusers, without the privilege of testimony in their own behalf, without the privilege of appeal, without the privilege of pardon, and without any hope of release, except through the degrading conditions of the reconstruction acts. They say that they have been declared to be in a state of rebellion, when no rebellion existed, and that they have been governed by military power, when no military power was necessary. They say that they have been deprived of the right of self-government, when they were abundantly able to govern themselves, and when they were willing to submit to the test oath, the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and all other conditions which were applied to the other states. They say that they have been denied the right to call conventions of their own choice to alter their state constitutions, when they were willing to alter them in accordance with the wishes of the president and congress, and when they were ready to do anything which was required of them as a condition precedent to the restoration of their state governments. They say that they have been excluded from congress, when they were entitled to their seats by the constitution, and when they were ready to take the test oath prescribed by congress. They say that they have been taxed without representation, when they were willing to submit to such taxes, and work in such way, and as much as any other states. They say that they have been governed by military rule, when they were entitled to civil rule, and when they were willing to submit to civil rule. They say that they have been deprived of their property, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to hold office, when they were willing to take the test oath. They say that they have been denied the right to vote, when they were willing to take the test oath. They say that they have been denied the right to sell their property, when they were willing to submit to such rules, and work in such way, as the government might prescribe. They say that they have been denied the right to buy property, when they were willing to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to hold property, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to sue in the courts, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to make contracts, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to testify in the courts, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to travel, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to emigrate, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to worship God, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to educate their children, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to assemble peaceably, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to bear arms, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to be secure in their persons, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to be secure in their houses, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to be secure in their papers, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to be secure in their effects, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. They say that they have been denied the right to be secure in their persons, when they were willing to submit to the laws, and to pay the taxes, and to be responsible for their own acts. 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Upon this statement of facts, which I have no reason to doubt, I base my opinion that the people of the South, with the exception of a few hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the most malignant rebels, are sincerely disposed to return to their allegiance to the United States government, and to renew their former political relations with the states and the people of the North. They are ready to do anything which can reasonably be required of them to restore the former state of things. They are ready to abandon all political heresies, and to submit to the national authority in good faith. They are ready to do anything which can reasonably be required of them to restore their former loyalty to the government. They are ready to do anything which can reasonably be required of them to restore their former relations with the states and the people of the North

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Salem and High Point Railroad.

Start not, gentle reader, at the caption of this article, for a Railroad from this place to High Point is by no means one of the impossibilities, but it is highly probable that this consummation so devoutly to be wished, if not far distant in the future. True, there is very little spare capital in this section of country to be invested in internal improvement at this time; but, if the enterprise is properly taken hold of, we know it can be carried out to a successful termination. Where there is a will, there is a way. With proper representations in the right quarter, the capital can be procured, which would, most assuredly, prove to be a good investment.

Our attention has recently been drawn to the establishment of a Horse Railroad between these two points as a project worthy the attention of our enterprising citizens. It is well known that similar short roads have proven very successful in the Northern States, and why not here, particularly on this route, where there is already a great deal of travel and transportation, which would be increased an hundred fold, as better facilities for speedy transportation would be afforded. Salem and the surrounding country would be vastly benefitted, in various ways, by the operation, and the road would pay handsome dividends.

The road between Salem and High Point is already graded, sufficiently to answer the purpose, with some little repairing and improvement. We have also been informed that suitable iron can be procured from the Danville and Richmond railroad, upon the most favorable terms, which could be easily transported by rail to High Point. And we have no doubt that, if the capital to build this road could not be found here, there would be no difficulty in procuring a sufficient amount in Philadelphia or New York, in a few days, and the road be completed during the ensuing summer.

This is no chimerical idea or fancy sketch; we know of what we write. It is only necessary to move in the matter promptly, make the proper representations to Northern capitalists, and the work can be accomplished in a very short time. Who will have the honor to be called the father of the Salem and High Point Railroad, and thus hand down his name to posterity as a benefactor to Salem, the surrounding country, and the public generally.

The Legislature is now in session, which would, no doubt, grant a charter for the enterprise, and by spring the work might be in progress.

The necessary initiatory steps should be taken at once to procure a charter.

P. S. If a horse road should not meet with the favor of this community, as too slow a coach, the road with some additional expense, might be graded for a Locomotive, and by next fall we could hear the steam whistle in Salem twice a day. Let us be up and doing, we will be satisfied either way.

Condition of the South.

On our first page will be found a summary of Gen. Schurz's report on the condition of the South. The General doubts the sincerity of the South in accepting the conditions of reconstruction presented by the President.

President Johnson, in his message to Congress, takes a somewhat different view of the state of Southern affairs, and says the Southern States have organized their respective State Governments, and are quietly yielding obedience to the laws and government of the United States, with more willingness and greater promptitude than, under the circumstances, could reasonably have been expected, and that he is induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the national Union.

Lieutenant General Grant's report, which the President transmitted to the Senate, is the result of his tour of inspection throughout the South, and states he is satisfied the most of thinking men in the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. He says that he was pleased to find that the leading men, whom he met not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now that the smoke of battle had cleared away, and time has been given for reflection, the decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country. He also says there is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the general government throughout the section of country visited by him, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to [illegible]

and report on the condition of the same, previous to definite action being taken by Congress on the

Latterly, Gen. Grant has also modified his [illegible] now in favor of [illegible] matter of reconstruction. The address of Congress has had a very disheartening effect upon those who have been disposed to accept the conditions of affairs in good faith.

THE HORSE QUESTION.—On our first page will be found an article which explains the vexed question, which gives farmers particularly so much trouble and inconvenience, at this time.—We fear there is no remedy; branded horses, not sold at public sales, are considered Government property, and must be given up.

Stoneman's raid deprived the people of Western North Carolina of many valuable horses, and old broken down animals were left in place. With a great deal of care and trouble many of the broken down animals have been recruited and made serviceable; and now, at this season of the year particularly, when they are demanded, the people are put to a great deal of inconvenience, as they have not the wherewith to purchase at the sales, and the busy season is near at hand.

Private horses and other private property, although used in service against the Government during the war, according to the terms of surrender of Gen. Johnston, will not be collected.

FLOURISHING.—The Female Academy in this place, which, during the entire period of the late war, flourished and bore aloft the broad pennant of Education, while many, if not all similar Institutions in this State succumbed to the pressure of the times, still "pursues the even tenor of its way," and bids fair soon to surpass the days of its former unequalled prosperity.

We learn that the number of pupils entering its walls since the commencement of the present session is largely in excess of what was expected; that during a week an average of 5 pupils per day have been received, with the prospect of still further large accessions.

The worthy Principal and his large and competent corps of instructors, need no better evidence of the high estimation in which this celebrated Institution is held, than the constant and large share of patronage which the people of the entire South have heretofore bestowed, and still so generously confer.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—It is probably not generally known that Salem is nearly one hundred years old, and that preparations are being made for a grand celebration of the Centenary Jubilee, on the 19th and 20th of February.

The services will, of course, be in accordance with the usages of the Moravians, on such occasions.

The spacious Church, itself over half a century old, will be handsomely decorated in keeping with the sacred edifice.

The century will be closed in a solemn manner, on Sunday evening the 18th proximo, by appropriate services in the Church.

On the 19th the Jubilee sermon will be delivered, followed by other services of an interesting nature.

The 20th will be similarly observed.

We have not seen the programme, but from what we have learnt, no pains will be spared to get up a grand and imposing celebration. The various committees have been appointed, and are at work, laying plans and making other necessary arrangements. We are satisfied that the charge has been committed to competent hands.

RE-ESTABLISHED.—The Post Office at Old Town has been re-established, and Mr. Lewis L. Hine appointed Postmaster. The office is supplied from this place, tri-weekly.

The Post Office at Wilkesboro has been reopened, and C. J. Cowles re-appointed Postmaster. Supplied via Salisbury.

REMOVED.—The Post Office has been removed to the building formerly occupied by the same, above E. A. Vogler's store, Main Street.

The Drug Store has also been removed to the same building.

THE MIRROR.—We have received the first number of a very handsome, instructive and entertaining weekly paper, by Messrs Sterling and Albright, Greensboro, bearing the above title, at $2 per annum, J. W. Albright, Editor. We wish the worthy publishers success in the enterprise.

U. S. TAXES.—Maj. J. L. Johnson, Assistant Assessor for this District, notifies all persons in Forsyth, who have not listed their taxable property, to meet him in Winston on Tuesday the 30th inst., and give in, or 10 per cent. will be added to the amount.

All administrators, executors and trustees must come forward at the same time, and make a return of the assets they have in hand, "and the relationship, and the clear value of the same." All who are trading in Spirits and Tobacco must apply at the same time for license, if they have not already done so.

PRICES COMING DOWN.—We see gold quoted in Raleigh at 1 50. In New York, at 1 39½. Ad 4 cent Greenbacks are going up and prices of produce coming down.

Pork in this place is 9 to 10. Corn sold on the streets at 80 cents per bushel, and wheat is worth $2 to $2 50.

[illegible] Gower, for Postmaster, has been received, [illegible] assent all over.

The aggregate debt of the State of Massachusetts amounts to $[illegible],870.

THE TOURNAMENT.—We return thanks to the Managers for complimentary tickets to [illegible] to be given on Thursday evening, 25th inst., at the Salem Hotel.

We [illegible] large number of [illegible] will be in attendance, and the [illegible] may be anticipated.

The fact, that the knights, whose "shields have been exposed," are worthy and gallant gentlemen, is enough to insure a high-toned and chivalrous festival.

We hope ample preparations will be made, especially for the ladies, who are on the qui vive to form the acquaintance of all the noble knights.

The knights of this place and vicinity are particularly interested, as many a fair face and sparkling eye will watch with an anxious heart the result of this exciting and venerable game.

The following from the "history of chivalry" will prove interesting to our readers:

"The knights, as they appeared in the lists, were greeted by the heralds and the people according to their renown; but the approbation of the female part of the spectators was the great stimulus to all the Chivalry of the field. Each knight, as a part of his duty, chose [illegible] to signalize himself in love; and it was upon these occasions that his lady might descend from the high state which [illegible] the mystic adoration of the day, and raise her favor, and bestow on her favored champion a glove, a [illegible] a bracelet, a jewel, which borne on his [illegible] through the hard contested field, was the chief object of his care, and the great excitement to his valor."

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The exercises of this institution were resumed on the 11th inst., session six months. The faculty has been reorganized. Rev. Solomon Pool, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics and W. T. Gattaway, of Languages and Belles lettres. Rev. B. Craven has resumed the Presidency of the College.

THE LATE COLD SPELL.—On the 8th Jan., 1866, the thermometer stood in New York, at 8 P. M., 9 degrees below zero; Philadelphia, 14; Bethlehem, Pa., 13 Portland, Me., 20; at Bangor, Me., 30 degrees below zero; at Petersburg, Va., 6, sunrise, 2 degrees below; at Washington City, at sunset, 10 degrees above zero; at Richmond, Va., at night, the thermometer stood 8 degrees below zero.

In this place the thermometer stood at from 8 to 10 above zero.

ANOTHER cold snap on Monday last, the whole surface of the earth was coated with a sheeting of ice.

The second assistant postmaster general, Mr. Zevely, has left Washington for the south to arrange postal facilities.

THE FARMER.—We have received the January number, No. 1, Volume 1 of "The Farmer," a monthly periodical, published in Richmond, Va., by Elliott & Shields, at $3 a year.

The Farmer is devoted to agriculture, horticulture, the mechanic arts, and household economy, and promises to be a very readable publication.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The called session of the Legislature met on Thursday. Much important business will come before the body, of which we will keep our readers duly advised.

Congress.

On the 10th, Wilson of Mass., introduced a bill to reduce the army to a peace footing. It provides for retaining seven regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, and sixty of infantry, each branch of the service to be composed proportionately of black and white troops, all the officers to be from the latter class.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, declaring that the seceding States had forfeited their rights. He made a speech denying the doctrine of the indestructibility of the State governments and said the President had not a shadow of right to restore the rebellious districts. His duties were only and solely executive.

In the House, the bill extending right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, was debated.

In Senate, on the 11th, Mr. Johnson, in a speech, denied the power of Congress to declare a part of the States. It could suppress insurrection, but not hold the South as a conquered territory.

In the House negro suffrage in the District of Columbia was discussed. On the 12th, the day was consumed on the same subject, and adjourned to Monday.

In the Senate, on the 15th, Mr. Howard offered a joint resolution recommending the [illegible] Davis and [illegible] to immediate trial by the civil authorities. Objection being made, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Stephens introduced a resolution to relieve [illegible] the test oath, allowing lawyers to practice their profession without taking said oath, on equal terms with other professions. The discussion of the negro suffrage bill was resumed.

On the 16th, in Senate, Mr. Chandler's resolutions declaring non-intercourse between the country and Great Britain, etc., were tabled. Negro suffrage bill discussed.

In the House, a series of resolutions [illegible] the establishing of Federal relations with [illegible] communities were objected to.

On the 17th, in Senate, the credentials of Wm. A. Graham, Senator elect from North Carolina, were presented and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Doolittle made a speech in support of the President's restoration policy.

In the House, a bill was rejected by a large majority, incorporating a National Freedmen's Relief Company, whose purpose is to [illegible] with a capital of three millions, to [illegible] the South for settlers, without distinction of color. The discussion of the negro suffrage bill in the District was resumed.

A special despatch in the Baltimore Sun, dated at Washington, on the 19th, says:

"Soon after the passage of the House resolution declaring that the troops should not be withdrawn from the Southern States, orders were sent to Gen. Terry, at Richmond, not to muster out any more men, and suspending the order heretofore [illegible] mustering out certain regiments."

Trial of Jefferson Davis.

[illegible] Secretary of War and Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President today responded to a Senate resolution, transmitting a message, enclosing reports from the Secretary of War and Attorney General, in relation to what charges under which Mr. Davis is confined, and why he is not brought to trial.

He invites the attention of the Senate to that portion of his Annual Message referring to [illegible] ing of circuit courts in districts where their authority had been interrupted.

The Secretary of War says Jefferson Davis has been indicted by the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia for treason, [illegible] also with the crime of inciting the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and with the murder of [illegible] ment of prisoners of war. He also says that the President, desiring it expedient that Mr. Davis should be put upon [illegible] a competent court and jury, he was ordered by the Law Officers of the Government that the most proper place for such trial was the State of Virginia. That State is in the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has had no court there since the [illegible] declared.

Other prominent parties are mentioned in the Secretary's Report, charged with various treasonable [illegible] some of whom have been [illegible] offences, on their application for amnesty and pardon.

The Attorney General says that he has [illegible] though the Civil Courts, above named, [illegible] tion in cases of the crime of high treason, and pronounces the opinion that Mr. Davis and others of the [illegible] ought to be tried in some one of the States or Districts where those who are in prison especially connected with the crimes with which they may be charged were committed. Though active hostilities and flagrant war have not for years existed between the United States and the insurgents, peaceful relations between the Government and people in those States or Districts in rebellion have not yet been fully restored. None of the [illegible] Supreme Court have held Circuit Courts in those States and Districts since hostilities ceased.

When the Courts are prepared, and the laws can be peaceably administered and enforced in those States, and among those people who rebelled against the Government, when this peace shall come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and committed for offences against the laws of war, should be transferred into the custody of the civil authorities of the proper District, to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeanors as may be alleged against them. He thinks it the plain duty of the President to cause criminal prosecution to be instituted before the proper tribunals at the proper time against some of those who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating and the most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities.

In conclusion the Attorney General says he would regard it as a direful calamity if many whom the sword has spared, should also be spared by the law, but would regard a more direful calamity still, if the Executive, in performing his constitutional duty in bringing these persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the plain meaning of the Constitution, or infringe in the least particular the living spirit of that instrument.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—[illegible] sented to the Senate on Tuesday from the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking the passage of an act exempting suitors in the National Courts of the Southern States from the operation of Statute of limitations [illegible] sponsible to give loyal creditors an opportunity to enforce their demands, set forth that the liabilities of Southern debtors, at the outbreak of the war amounted to $160,000,000, only a small portion of which has been extinguished.

Important Order From Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—General Grant has issued an order to protect loyal persons [illegible] unfriendly acts and prejudice [illegible] rebellious States. If [illegible] there is [illegible] ment [illegible] or are suspected of any of the late rebellious States, and who have [illegible] ready done so, will be [illegible] and [illegible] orders protecting from prosecutions [illegible] the State or municipal courts of those States or officers and soldiers of the United States who all persons [illegible] to attendance [illegible] belonging [illegible] by virtue of this order [illegible] military [illegible] proper military authority [illegible] of the [illegible] ment [illegible] and [illegible] ment of the [illegible] ment, pursuant to the [illegible] way of the civil or military [illegible] means of the government, [illegible] from any damages that may have been [illegible] be pronounced or adjudged in said [illegible]

Message from the President Concerning Mexico and the Recognition of the Empire.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 4.—The President to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the resolution of the 19th ultimo, [illegible] to steps taken by any European Power to secure recognition by the United States of the [illegible] which it was accompanied.

The first of these papers is a communication from Senor Arrego to Mr. Corwin of March 2nd, 1865, in which he desires to ascertain whether the habilitation recognition of our Consuls can be obtained. He also says that the sovereignty which was that of Don Benito Juarez, deceased ex, should be vested in the jure. A memorandum from Mr. Seward notes that the Mexican Minister, on the 17th of July, called at the Department of State, saying that a special agent had arrived from Mexico, bearing a letter from Maximilian to the President of the United States, which paper made certain explanations relative to matters on the Rio Grande. The Secretary, after conference with the President, returned the letter to Montholon, saying that the United States was in friendly communication with the Republican Government of Mexico, and the President declined to receive the letter or hold intercourse with the agent who brought it.

On August 9th, in reply to a communication from Mr. Romero to Acting Secretary Hunter, asking whether the government recognized the right of Maximilian to make the appointment of commercial agent in New York, in which position Don Louis Arrego was assisting, Mr. Seward says that no duly of the United States prevented a person from [illegible] himself as Consul, but that this Government, in all its official correspondence, has recognized no other government in Mexico except that of Juarez, and desires him that such a commercial agent can perform no consular act relating to the affairs of the seamen in the United States. He prohibits him from attesting invoices and manifestoes, says the Secretary, would be tantamount to an interdiction of trade between the United States and those Mexican ports which are not in the possession of the Republican Government of that country.

On the 6th of November, Mr. Seward addressed a letter to Minister Bigelow, saying that the present operations of the French army in Mexico, and its maintainence of authority there, is the cause of serious concern to the United States. The authority which the French army is maintaining is indirect antagonism to the policy of this Government and the principle on which it is founded. He further says that the United States regards the attempt to establish, permanently, a foreign and Imperial Government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable. They are not prepared to recognize any political institutions in Mexico which are in opposition to the Republican Government with which we have so long and so constantly maintained relations of amity and friendship.

Mr. Bigelow, under date of November 14th, reports reading the dispatch to M. Drouyn de L'Huys, who thanked him, though he felt obliged to say that he derived neither pleasure or satisfaction from its contents.

Mr. Seward, on December 16th, says it is the President's purpose that France be respectfully informed upon two points. First, That the United States earnestly desire to cultivate sincere friendship with that Government.—Secondly. That this policy would be brought into immediate jeopardy unless France could deem it consistent with her interests to desist from the prosecution of armed intervention in Mexico to overthrow the domestic Republican Government existing there, and establish upon its ruins the foreign monarchy which has been attempted to be inaugurated in the capital of that country. And, in conclusion, he says that the United States will not recognize Maximilian, even if the French troops should be withdrawn from Mexico.

The papers submitted include a confidential letter from M. Drouyn de L'Huys, to Marquis Montholon, dated Paris, October, 1865, saying that the French Government would withdraw the auxiliary troops upon certain circumstances should follow it, and the best guarantee the French Government could have that the Federal Government would not oppose the consolidation of the new order of things in Mexico would be the recognition by the latter of the Empire of Maximilian.

The Public Debt.—Mr. Secretary Hugh McCulloch, has published a statement of the public debt of the United States, as it existed on the first of January, 1866, of which the following is a recapitulation:

RECAPITULATION.	
Debt bearing interest in coin,	$1,167,118,491 80
Debt bearing interest in currency,	1,179,475,235 50
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity,	1,166,880 30
Debt bearing no interest,	459,549,950 37
Total debt,	$2,807,310,557 99
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.	
Coin,	$45,735,450 60
Currency,	44,005,271 11
	89,740,721 71
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury,	$2,717,569,836 28

General Brannan, U. S. A., is disarming the negroes in and around Augusta, and General Tillson, F. B., is commencing to make contracts for labor.

The government owns 47,000,000 acres of public lands in the South.

NEWS ITEMS.

Military Affairs.

The following distribution of troops has been made by the State [illegible] Raleigh. [illegible] Indians [illegible] the only regiment [illegible]

Company A. Captain Campbell, Salisbury; B. Capt Barnett, Raleigh; C. Capt. Frazier, [illegible] Capt. Hedrick, Charlotte; E. Capt. Powell, Salisbury; I. Capt. Birmingham, Morganton; K. Capt. Hinton, Charlotte.

The military post at Greensboro is discontinued. Capt. Barnett of Co. B, is detailed in the Freedman's Bureau, at Charlotte.—*Salem Press.*

Encouraging.—We clip the following item from the Wilmington *Journal*, and are pleased to find such evidence of returning prosperity. What we need particularly, at the present time, is an influx of capital and enterprise to our midst:

"The cotton plantation of the late Henry Battle, of Edgecombe, rented until 1st of January, 1867, at public auction, by New Jersey planters, at $2,500 for 400 acres of land.

"A portion of the farm of Dr. James Battle, of the same county, about 150 acres of clear of timber, was rented likewise at auction for $700 for the present year.

"The same firm have also rented, at figures equally high, the plantation of General W. A. Blount of Beaufort county.

We learn that Robert Norfleet, Esq., of Edgecombe county, has sold his celebrated "Hope Lodge" farm, to a Northern planter for $30 per acre. The purchaser designs engaging in the cultivation of cotton.

The cotton planters of Edgecombe have generally succeeded in hiring their freedmen as laborers, for the cultivation of cotton, for the present year. The usual wages is, $13 per month and board, the laborer to lose lost time.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that William Grimes, Esq., of this city, has rented his plantation in Pitt county, to Northern men, for the sum of $10,000 in gold per annum.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

High Shoal Iron and Gold Property.—This magnificent property of gold and iron mines, in this county, has been sold by the owners, Messrs. Bridgers of Edgecombe, to a company of Washington and Baltimore capitalists. The new owners design to use the property for general mining and manufacturing purposes, and if sufficient encouragement be extended by the railroads of the State will establish a rolling mill for the manufacture of iron.—*N. C. Advertiser.*

The Lost Steamer Constitution.—All doubt is at end regarding the fate of the steamer *Constitution*, which left Savannah on the 25d ult. for New York. She struck on Cape Lookout Shoals on the night of the 26th, and became a total wreck, causing the loss of forty lives. The Captain, William Greenman, one passenger, W. P. Long, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and twelve of the crew were saved.

Thomas Clay writes from St Petersburg that the Russian cattle plague is fearful—cattle dying by hundreds, and sheep by thousands. Nothing is done to avert it, as the superstitious villagers think that would be a sin.

The One-Hundred-Dollar Counterfeit Treasury Notes.—The detectives who have been so long engaged in ferreting out the origin of the one-hundred-dollar counterfeit Treasury notes have made a startling report to Secretary McCulloch. The Secretary has given the parties implicated by this report a few days to prepare rebutting evidence.

The receipts from internal revenue since the 1st day of July last amount to $183,104,437.04.

Official Vote.—The following is the official vote in this State on the anti-slavery and anti-secession ordinance:

Anti-Slavery Ordinance—Ratified 19,039; Rejected 3,970.

Anti-Secession Ordinance—Ratified 20,508; Rejected 2002.

Resolutions were introduced into the Senate of Maine demanding the speedy punishment of Jefferson Davis and the principal actors in the rebellion.

The Springfield (Ohio) State Register says:—"White corn is now selling in our streets at 36 cents per bushel, mixed and yellow at from 30 to 33 cents."

Hon. George Bancroft has accepted the invitation to deliver the eulogy on the life and character of President Lincoln before Congress on the 12th of February.

The business of one of the leading dry goods and jobbing houses in New York during 1865 reached the sum of $30,000,000.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Rev. Samuel Long, by the same, Mr. Wm. R. Hargrave to Miss Rachel Smith, daughter of Mr. Solomon Smith.

DIED,

On the night of the 10th inst., of typhoid fever, Miss Margaret Pope, daughter of George Pope.

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

And pay a regular Broker's rate. I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. FOULER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 13, 1866. 22-1m

WANTED

A tenant for 70 or 100 acres good bottom land. None need apply without best recommendations.

For Sale,

D. P. PATTERSON.

Delaware Co., N. C.

Jan. 6, 1866.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, and are expecting to receive another lot of

NEW GOODS,

Among which is a respectable assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

from the smallest infant's to the largest lady's and gent's shoes.

A good lot of

HEMLOCK LEATHER,

HATS AND CAPS,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

DYE STUFFS,

PAINTS AND OILS,

WINDOW GLASS,

A LOT OF EXTRA 4-4 SHEETING.

CROCKERY WARE,

EMBRACING PLATES, CUPS & SAUCERS, DISHES, &c.

A good assortment of homemade

CROCKS, DISHES, &c.

Also a lot of STONE JARS, CROCKS, &c.

HARDWARE,

comprising AXES, a good lot of PADLOCKS, DOOR LOCKS, SCREWS, POCKET KNIVES, KNIVES AND FORKS, NAILS.

A nice lot of Northern POTS, OVENS, LIDS, &c.

COFFEE, SUGAR, POWDER,

SHOT, LEAD AND CAPS.

We have also in Store an assortment of

CLOTHING,

which we will sell cheap.

MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

Any person in want of a 7 octave PIANO can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

We return our thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, And hope by renewed exertions to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We invite the public to call and see us.

We wish those of our friends who owe us, to please not forget to call and pay up, as we must have money.

CORN, WHEAT, BEES-WAX,

FLAX SEED, FEATHERS, &c.,

taken in exchange for goods, or in payment of debts.

HEGE BROTHERS.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 13, 1866. 22-1m pd

Save Money.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS OCCASION to return his thanks to his former friends and customers for the liberal patronage received for the past years, and desires to call the attention (of the many persons who owe him) to the importance of an early settlement, since the firm has been changed to Hege Brothers, and the time of year has come for settlement.

From the fact that the most of us have lost considerable on account of the late unfortunate war, he will not be very particular in charging interest if settlements be made during the present month.

☞ Corn, Wheat, and country produce generally taken in payment of debts.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Jan. 13th, 1866. 22 1m

IMPORTANT SALE OF TOLL HOUSES, TOLL BRIDGE, LUMBER, &c.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, in general meeting at Fayetteville, N. C., December 20th, 1865, I am authorized to sell the Toll Houses and other property of the Company.

I hereby give notice that I will sell at Public Auction, at the places of location, the following property, to wit:

Toll House at Fayetteville, Monday, January 15

" " " Little River, Tuesday, " 16

" " " Round Top, " 16

" " " 33 mile Station, Wednesday " 17

" " " Underwood's, on Deep River Branch, Thursday, Jan'y, 18

Toll Bridge on Deep River Branch " " 18

Toll House at Carthage " Friday " 19

" " Bear Creek " Saturday " 20

" " Page's Station " " " 20

" " Ashboro " Monday " 22

Also 50 or 60,000 feet of seasoned Timber at the 28 mile station on Wednesday the 17th at 10 A. M. Hours of sale, 11 o'clock A. M., *except when two sales occur in one day*, then the *first sale at 10 o'clock A. M., and the second at 3 o'clock P. M.* Terms, cash, in national currency.

THOS G. FULLER,
Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 1st, 1866. 2

Olin High School.

The next session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 15th of January, 1866, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Junior Class,	$10 00
Intermediate Class,	12 00
Senior "	15 00
Latin, Greek, and French, each,	5 00
Music on the Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Other Ornamental branches at Professor's charges.	
Contingent fee,	1 00

Good board can be had in the village at $12 per month, including washing and lights.

Payments to be made in gold or its equivalent in currency or produce at market rates.

Payments.—One half *in advance*, and the balance at the close of the Session.

For further particulars, send for circular.

DAVID SOUTHGATE, A. M.,
Principal.

January 13, 1866. 22-1m

Clock Repairing.

The undersigned is prepared to clean and repair CLOCKS in the most workmanlike manner. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C., Dec'r 16th, 1865. 19-1m

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

THE COMPANY, chartered by the State of Virginia, and organized with

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, President,

has perfected its arrangements, and is now prepared to do a

General Express Business,

in the transportation of *Valuables*, *Freight*, of every description, between High Point and the following cities and towns:

New York, Philadelphia,
Boston, Baltimore,
Washington, Georgetown,
Alexandria, Lynchburg,
Staunton, Richmond,
Greensborough, Petersburg,
Danville, Norfolk,
Raleigh, Wilmington,
Weldon, Goldsborough,
New Berne, Knoxville,
Bristol, Tenn. Morristown,
Winsboro, S. C. Charleston,
Fredericksburg, Va. Tarboro, N. C.

and accessible points in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and Way Stations on the following named Railroads:

Baltimore and Ohio,
Orange and Alexandria,
Virginia and Tennessee,
Virginia Central,
Petersburg and Weldon,
Richmond and Danville,
Petersburg and Lynchburg,
Raleigh and Gaston,
North Carolina Central,
Wilmington and Weldon,
Atlantic and North Carolina,
Charlotte and South Carolina,
Western N. Carolina,
Western Division Wilmington C. & R. R.

As the line of Railroads is opened, they will extend their business to all points in the South, in addition to those named.

The Company has also such favorable contracts with Steamer Lines from all Northern ports to those of the South, as will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points at rates below the usual charges. The Tariff of charges will be based on a fair business per centage above the cost of transportation, without being onerous or oppressive; nor will it be made less than the cost of transportation, with the view to break down or drive off any rival, to advance to oppressive and unnecessary high rates. Upon this basis the company [illegible] public confidence.

W. G. BARBEE,
Agent, High Point.

Jan. 6, 24 3m

TOURNAMENT!

ON THURSDAY, January 25th 1866, a Tournament will be held at Salem, N. C., in which all Knights of good standing are requested to participate.

The following will be the order of proceedings observed on the occasion.

Procession of the Knights headed by the Band.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the Tournament.

Crowning of the Queen of Love and Beauty with the Maids of Honor.

After which the Knights in procession, will escort the Queen of Love and Beauty, attended by her Maids to the party rooms.

New Family Grocery.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED,
BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, FISH, SARDINES,
CRACKERS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
SPICES, CANDIES, and all articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

Will buy Flour Grain, Potatoes, Butter, &c. at market prices for Barter or Cash.

A fresh supply of good "Carolina Rolls" in store and for sale.

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Nov. 25th, 1865.

Just Received

CHOICE selection of SHEET MUSIC, both vocal and instrumental. Also

MUSIC BOOKS, MUSIC PAPER,
PORT FOLIOS,

the last being a very nice article for presents, for sale by

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, Dec. 23, 1865.

Photograph Gallery.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, and the public generally, that he is prepared to take AMBROTYPES and DIPHOTOGRAPHS in superior style at his Old Stand on Main Street. He flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Call and see specimens.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, of various styles and prices, suitable for holiday presents, for sale.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C. Dec'r 16th 1865.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fresh Arrivals of Goods.

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA,

AND BEING CONSTANTLY

BEADLE'S ALMANACS FOR 1866.

JUST published, Beadle's popular Almanac for 1866, containing the usual astronomical calculations, and much interesting reading matter, [illegible] 36 pages.

J. L. Fulkerson's Column.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Tick ing and Blankets, Billinets, Cambrics & X Muslins, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics, assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diapers, Rich saloon's best Irish Linen, Linen wove and stitched Bosoms, Gents Ready made Shirts, Gents Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Braid and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barege and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plain lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest. Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861, among which the gents will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Dividing Boots. The ladies are also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's shoe ... largest extra size women's and ... up to the GUM SHOES, of ... men's shoes. Children, Ladies ... very description, for Children, Ladies ... at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Knives and Forks, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meat Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels, Tongs, ... and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL, consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, Blister Steel, Shear Steel and Cast Steel.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Starch, Soda, Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDY.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Blue Vitriol, Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre and Rosmetone, Nitrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,

AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, Inamon and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL ... FOR every thing that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, by the best artists only! may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., January 1st, 1866.

Julius J. Alberty,	Miss Amanda Miller,
Wm. Butler,	Wm. T. Moore,
J D Bodenhamer,	H. R. McKinny,
Nathan Lamb or John Branson,	J. J. Marshall,
Joseph W Carson,	R. F. Moyer,
M C Crews,	Richard Montgomery,
John Clodfelter,	H. W. Marshall,
Jesse Coffer,	Solomon Miller,
Miss L. E. Clodfelter	Thomas E. North,
Robert F Charles,	William Oaks,
Mariah Dean,	Mrs Rebecca Pranswell,
Miss Francis S Davis,	Isaac Pigg,
Dorothy Frazier,	Martha Pitts,
Thomas or James Fulp,	Sarah Ring,
Robert Gourley,	Mrs. Lucetta Ridings,
Miss Poulina E Grubbs,	Mrs Elizabeth E Rumsey
Hardin Haislip,	Miss Elizabeth Sheets,
Joel Hill,	Maggie Springs,
Joshua Hitchcock,	Miss Sarah J. Swaim,
Miss Phebe Hitchcock,	Andrew Snipes,
Jordan Hall,	Miss Paulina Smith,
H C Hedgcock,	Henry Steal,
P L Hunt,	Philip Sink,
Isham H Kennedy,	James T...
Moses Lawson,	...homas,
Miss ...	P. H. Transue,
...ulia Long,	Martin Westmoreland, 3
Robert Linville,	Josyth W Wilkes, 2
John Long,	Capt R E Wilson,
Thomas Long,	John M Westmoreland,
J. T. Matthews,	N G Westmoreland,
	Mary G Wright,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY

DESIRE to inform the public that they are still ... at the OLD STAND, and are prepared to do

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

TIN BUSINESS.

STOVES, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c., constantly kept on hand.

All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done at short notice.

They have also on hand the largest stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

in this market. Also

HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY WARE,

AND

NOTIONS.

☞ Beeswax, Tallow, CORN, Flax Seed, and all kinds of Country produce taken in exchange.

☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of FURS.

Salem, N. C., October 19th, 1865. 11-tf.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER, SALEM, N. C.

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and to his friends in particular, that he has been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the ... he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, such as he has been accustomed to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices will be bound to give satisfaction. Persons will do well to CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlesticks, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' ... Wool Hats, and Fur ... Hats, of all sizes and colors. Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Ones.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogan to the finest, neatest Ladies' Balmoral.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Saucers, Nappies, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Teapots, Sugar, and Varied Assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE,

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood Saws, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Curry combs, Sausage Gutters and Stuffers, Axes, Chisels, &c. Also a lot of Whitemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some time ago, which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting ... in use.

GROCERIES,

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate ... Coffee, Good Rio and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, ... Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a ... of SOAPS and ... CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to keep ... a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines.

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulphur, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES,

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wright's, Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC OR FERTILIZER

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton &c., containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

LOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure on a very short notice.

BARTERING.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can sell here or elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit, Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the before named articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and ... where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to get ... satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally, I only say, give me a call and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, but a lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend by close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage ... Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further favors. Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1865.

Benton Bitikofer, Administrator of Daniel Stolts, deceased,

vs.

Philip Stolts and others.

Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Philip Stolts, Jacob Stolts, William Stolts, Johnson Stolts, Elijah Spainhour, Rebecca Spainhour, George Miller and wife Anna, Jos. McBride and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State:

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Philip Stolts, James Stolts, William Stolts, Johnson Stolts, Elijah Spainhour, Rebecca Spainhour, George Miller and wife Anna, Jos. McBride and wife Nancy, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court house in Winston, on the ... Monday in March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, H. A. Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of Dec. 1865.

H. A. MORRIS, C. C. C.

Winston Dec. 12th, 1865. 16-6w

For Sale,

TWO GOOD MULES, well broken to harness and a good Yoke of OXEN and OX-WAGON for sale for cash or on credit, by

D. H. STARBUCK.

Salem, Nov. 11, 1865. 16-tf

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 9, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal attention to the sale of Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domesticks, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 20, 1865. 13-tf

SEWING MACHINE

For Sale at THIS OFFICE.

Wanted,

A good HOSTLER. Liberal wages offered.

JOS. ...

Panther Creek, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Dec'r. 16th 1865.